the United States been delegated to such men as I describe; and the interests of the three millions of that day were no greater than those which were placed in the keeping of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor. Your general master workman realized full well his own incapacity to deal with the great questions which faced him, but it was not necessary to retard the progress of your order by placing an equal power in the hands of each member of the general executive board and then expect the general master workman to achieve the success so much desired by all true Knights. Whatever of importance may have attached to the events of the past, those which are to come will be far more weighty and fruitful of results to the worker. The falling off in membership will not injure the order, for with good management the true men and women will return again. There are issues, to confront which will call into play the active service of every thinking person, and these issues should be narrowed

down as much as possible." In discussing the preamble or declaration of principle he recommended that a special committee of three be appointed to revise it. He said the most important questions that could some before the General Assembly were those of finance, land and transportation. Refering to the way money had been expended in the past he said: "Had the millions which were spent in strikes been devoted to carrying on an educational campaign on the lines which I have outlined, we would have made strikes impossible, for so long as it lies in the power of a favored few to issue the currency of the Nation, so long as the people allow their representatives in Congress to delegate to private corporations the right to coin money and control its issue in their own interest instead of to meet the wants of the people, just so long will strikes prove abortive, just so long will they occur, and just so long will the people re-

main helpless to aid themselves in time of need." Referring to the question of transportation he said: "So long as the entire control and management of the public highways of the country -the railways-remains in the hands of private individuals while doing the work of the Nation, just so long will the operation of co-operative enterprises be attended with failure. We may manufacture the best quality of goods and be prepared to sell at the most reasonable rates, but we cannot depend on having these goods transported to market so long as the transportation facilities of the Nation are controlled by monopoly. The government will to-day take charge of and deliver the order for material, it will see to the prompt delivery of that order, but will not compel a prompt and ready acquiescence on the part of those who control the railways and have the goods or material promptly delivered." Continuing, he said the Knights of Labor and trade-unions had scattered the seed that would yet take root on the great organizations of the future, when the industries will organize the State itself, and rale for the welfare of all the people, with no special laws to favor classes.

After recommending the establishment of junior labor assemblies, and making some suggestions with reference to official decisions, traveling cards, changing the time of the meeting of the General Assembly so as not to immediately precede or follow the national election, he devoted some time to the work of the woman's branch of the order. In this connection he covered much the same ground as did Mrs. L. M. Barry in her annual

Several other minor subjects were then touched upon, after which the general master workman devoted half an hour to the provisional committee that was formed in Chicago after the close of the last General Assembly. Among other things, he said: "The majority of the last convention were right; they legislated as they saw the necessity for it; they refused to pass resolutions with which they were not in sympathy, and at the close of the General Assembly a meeting was held in the city of Chicago with the avowed purpose of disrupting the whole order. At that meeting it was resolved to organize what was called a 'provisional committee' for the purpose of 'purifying the order.' Decision No. 276, which is herewith presented for the action of the General Assembly, deals with the question of the right of a member of the 'provisional committee' to visit or otherwise meddle with an assembly of this order. That decision should be approved and a law passed at this meeting which would promptly and forever expell from the order the member who would engage in such dastardly work as was inaugurated at the meeting of the Chicago provisionals. These attacks upon the Knights of Labor come from the persistent opposition which has been shown to the idea of allowing other organizations to control the Knights of Labor. Do not misunderstand me, for I do not refer to trade-unions. I once referred to this matter at a meeting of this body, and my remarks were twisted and tortured to serve the purposes of designing knaves who attempted to play upon the feelings of tradeunionists. I do not mean the trade-unionists. Their cause and ours are one in the main. The organization which your general master workman speaks of is the International Workingmen's Association, which passed resolutions three years ago to secure the election of its trusted agents as general officers of the order of the Knights of Labor. The proofs are in my possession. The plans of these men met with but little success, and from that time to the present the members of that organization have secretly and untiringly worked for the ruin of this order. There are members of that society who are members of this, who do not favor the schemes of the warring factions of the International Workingmen's Association, but they are few and far between, for those who are known are intent only on destruction."

tion, he said: "An honest man would go with the society which claimed his allegiance, but men who would deny their connection with other societies will not scruple to destroy the Knights of Labor if the opportunity presents itself; the opportunity never presented itself and they sought to make it and failed. You may accuse your general master workman of entertaining a bitter feeling for this element, if so you are wrong; there is no bitterness, but there is a determination on his part to drive from the order every element of discord if it lies in his power to do so. One chapter from the history of the Moulders' International Union will show that the reign of the disturber, the fault-finder and the seeker for power did not begin in the present decade. It will serve to show that jealousy played its part in the early days as it does to-day. It will seem to those who hear this read and who may read it in the future as though it were written of the present movement of the destroyer." In this connection he quoted from an article by Wm. H. Sylvis, published in the Journal of the Moulder's Union. in 1868, showing the fate of disturbers in that organization. Sylvis triumphed, and his example was commended to the

Referring directly to Mr. Barry and his fac-

Passing to other subjects, Mr. Powderly said the order had suffered by dissatisfied members going before the public with their complaints after the General Assembly had closed. In this connection he made a suggestion that delegates consider pertinent. Said he: "If the policy of the officers has not been in accord with the privileges of the order, let the General Assembly voice the opinion of the order before adjournment." He recommended the appointment of a committee on resolutions, after which he referred to the educational fund of the order, a continuance of which he deemed a necessity. "Those who oppose the plan on the ground of economy," said he, "have only to read the letters that are received by the general master workman to be convinced. The intelligence of the order longs for the era of strikes to pass away. The strike was opposed, and no matter what position in life I may occupy in future, my opposition to the strike will continue. Many would make use of the strike as a first step; your general master workman would use it as a last resort. If the strike is the only remedy, and the best one, then strike by all means; but study the situation first and know what is best, mstead of striking first and learning afterward that to do so was foolish and possibly criminal. Wasteful, damaging and hasty strikes were entered upon against the law of the order, and these who were elected to enforce the law were appealed to to sustain those who violated it, and injured the order and themselves in so doing. For every dollar that labor earns it gives two to interest and usury, two to monopoly. The mansions erected by the worker are never occupied by him; the choice articles deck other homes than that occupied by the toiler; the broadcloth adorns the backs of those who could not make it. The meat, the grain, the food is cornered by hands which could not produce it, and men gather as in the temples of old to buy and sell what they could not dig or grow. We read of bulls and bears. Everything that the worker creates from the raw material which his maker places at his hand can be 'beared' down until his wages are also depresend; other men can 'bull' up the prices of everything which he makes or raises, but the price of labor is never 'bulled' up. While workmen strike against the evils which present themselves to their vision, they do not realize that their action is contributing to the wealth of thieves who gamble in the stocks which the strike affects. They do not realize that the very men against whom they strike are reaping a rich reward in increased profits by purchasing from the timid owners the stocks which are affected by the strike; they do not realize that in nine eases out of ten the strike takes the stocks from the hands of many and turns them over to the few who are the aggressors in the game of starre

"I do not blame men for striking. I blame them for making fools of themselves in not know : how to strike. They alway strike at the top lest on the tree, because it appears plainest to the vision; but they always leave the root undisturbed to grow other and more powerful shoots. We must teach men what it is that eseates a necessity for a strike. They must be I less Barry is given a hearing. Barry

taught how to strike effectively against the sys-tem which permits gambling in money, in land. in railways and in the very food which is with. held from the mouths of millions at the sound of the stock-broker's ticker. Our lecturers and educators should be kept in the field, and instructed to keep these questions always before

the people."
In closing his address, Mr. Powderly spoke of the growth of the order abroad. The great mass of the French laboring people, he said, were in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Knights. He recommended that the General Assembly appoint a delegate to attend the "World's Fair," to be held in Paris, next year.

Ex-Secretary Lischman's Report. The report of ex-General Secretary Charles H Litchman followed that of Mr. Powderly. Mr. Litchman, in referring to his connection with the order, stated that he was general secretary from Jan. 1, 1878, to September, 1881, and upon the general executive board at the Detroit session of 1881. He showed from the records that everything had been satisfactorily explained to the General Assembly, which, at that session, unanimously passed a resolution expressing confidence in him. He claimed that the action complained of, the use of the defense fund to pay bills of the General Assembly, was absolutely necessary, and that but for that action the subsequent growth and prosperity of the order would have been seriously retarded, if not entirely prevented.

He pext took up his election and service as general insurance secretary, and again by quotations from the records showed that no charges of dishonesty could justly be made against him. He stated that the plan of insurance was inherently rotten, not based on sound business principles, and that its final collapse was proof of his assertion. Next came a history of his election as general secretary and his service from the time of the Richmond session in 1886 down to Sept. 8, 1888. Although at a personal sacrifice, he accepted position, hoping by two years, service to forever silence the tongue of slander He also believed that by introducing business methods into the office he could help the order. He showed how he had tried to systematize the work, and how, when economy became necessary, his department was the first to apply the pruning knife. Since the season of 1886 the force had been reduced by dispensing with the service of eleven clerks, a yearly saving to the order of \$8,164. He illustrated how the system of filing correspondence which he had estab lished facilitated the work and economized time. He answered the charge of extravagance in large bulk so that the cost would be reduced on each separate article, and the necessity of charging an exorbitant price for supplies

He referred to the controversies over the assignment of local to mixed and national trade assemblies, and claimed in his attempt to carry out the law as he understood it, and as it was interpreted by the general executive board, that he became the target of undeserved censure. By this means arose the difference between himself and Thomas B. Barry, which, he was glad to say, had been healed. He denied the charge that the order printing had been done in his own office at Marblehead, Mass. He claimed that the office referred to belonged to his son, who was and is a Knight of Labor. The entire amount of printing was a little less than \$70,000, of which less than \$10,000 worth was done in Marblehead. His only regret was that the facilities were not such that all the work could have been done there, as the order would have saved many thousands of dollars thereby. He stated further that when running an office for himself be paid higher wages for the same class of work than were paid in any

other city outside of Boston. Continuing, Mr. Litchman indignaptly de nied the charge of falsifying ac counts, and showed it would have been been impossible, as he had nothing whatever to do with paying the bills. They were paid in full to the proper persons by the general treasurer. Neither had he run a commission shop for the sale of flags and other articles at the general office, as had also been charged. The charge that non-union help had been employed by him at the general office was equally false. Reductions in wages were only made when necessity required.

He renewed the recommendation of last year, that the general secretary be given the absolute control of his clerks, claiming that it was upfair to hold him responsible for the work done unless they were under his control He advocated a reduction of the general executive board to five members, to consist of the general master workman, general worthy foreman, general secretary and two members; the abolition of the office of general treasurer, and the depositing of funds with the safe depositories. By this means, he said, a saving of not less than \$15,000 annually would result to the order. Matters in the various States could be investigated and reported upon by a district or State master workman.

In conclusion, he acknowledged that the present session was fraught with great possibilities for the future of the order, and that the utmost wisdom and tact must be exercised to meet the emergency. He counseled great care in the selection of officers for the ensuing year, and on this point he spoke with freedom, as he was not a candidate for any office, and could not conceive of any circumstances under which be could be induced to again become a candidate for any office within the gift of the General Assembly. His letter of resignation was appended as a part of the report.

The afternoon session lasted only fifteen minutes, as the Women's Relief Corps of Anderson Post had made arrangements to hold a meeting in the hall. As soon as the session was called to order ex-Secretary Litchman extended an invitation to the members of the assembly to call on Gen. Harrison at his home last evening. Opposition was raised to the delegates making the | delivered a short speech, in which he accorded call as Knights of Labor, and the following resolution was introduced by the delegate from Col-

"Resolved, That we consider that it would be an impolitic and ill-advised action for any body of men from this convention to meet or wait upon, as Knights of Labor, the President elect.' The resolution was vehemently opposed by all the Republican delegates, but as the enemies of Gen. Harrison, led by the delegates of anarchistic principles, who do not believe in a President at all, were in the majority, the resolution was passed by a small majority. Those who favored the resolution gave as their reason for so doing that while the General Assembly was in session at Minneapolis last year President Cleveland was in that city, and that the assembly decided not to call on him as Knights of Labor. They thought that as a precedent had be set it should be adhered to. Many delegates, after the session had closed, openly announced that they would not be bound by the resolution.

Gossip of the Factions.

As the assembly gets nearer to the real busi ness before it, the warring factions speculate more and more upon what the next ten days will bring forth. Mr. Barry still remains "neutral." as he terms it, but the newspaper representatives who call upon him about every hour in the day know that he has not been idle since he reached Indianapolis, Sunday night. He is almost continuously in conference with his friends, and from delegates who have a seat upon the floor of the convention he learns exactly what is going on in the inside. There is reliable information that Mr. Barry is secretly working up a scheme to undermine the General Assembly present constituted, and he confidently expects to completely rout the Powderly crowd before another week has passed. There is no disgnising the fact that the dissatisfaction with Powderly has increased, and whenever a man turns his back on the general master workman, he goes to the Barry crowd and tenders his services. A delegate who is friendly to Barry, and has attended all the conferences of that faction, said, yesterday: "You may say, truthfully, that within three months the Knights of Labor as at present organized will not be in existence. There will be another organization, embracing all that is good in the Knights, and free from all that has proven be bad. The dissatisfied Knights are moving in that direction now. and nearly every delegate upon the floor of the General Assembly knows it. Many of the leading representatives have been invited to make suggestions with reference to our declaration of principles. People on the outside have no idea what an undercurrent of dissatisfaction there is in the assembly. The best thinking men realize that the order is hopelessiy insolvent. With a debt constantly increasing, and the membership rapidly decreasing, there is no way out of the situation. Heretofore the mileage and expenses of the delegates were paid by the order. This year the delegates were given notice by the executive board that unless they could pay their own expenses there would be no assembly held. All these things have made the dissatisfaction more pronounced, and there are very few delegates who are willing to help hold up the wreck Barry had hopes that his appeal might be

acted on yesterday, and he was considerably dis-

of Delegate Skeffington, and it was appounced

last night that it would probably be the first

thing presented this morning. Powderly has a

majority of delegates, and the general master

workman's action in expelling Barry will, there-

fore, be sustained. The music will then begin.

Some predict an open revolt without delay un-

appointed because it was not. It is in the hands

bimself expects to be beaten in the assembly. and has therefore written an open letter to Powderly of 1,800 words which he will give to the public and mail to every local assembly in the country. He will also send a request to every local assembly to refuse to have any cor-

respondence with the present administration. There is considerable gossip about the election of a general master workman and the filling of the other offices, but the delegates will be at sea in their speculations until they see how the factional fight will result. Those who think Powderly will not consent to a re-election, had that belief strengthened after hearing his annual address yesterday. When he had finished reading his printed copy he announced that he would have something more to say to-day, and it is thought that he intends to decline a re-election. "I think Powderly's candidacy depends upon how the factional fight results," said a delegate last night. "If he wins, and the work of the assembly seemingly puts the order on a new footing, he will consent to a re-election. On the other hand, if he sees that there is no hope of rebuilding the order, he is sensible enough to get out before the final crash comes." The general master workman's salary will, no doubt, be reduced to \$2,000, and the offices of secretary and treasurer will be consolidated. There is a strong probability, too, that at least three members of the general executive

board will be dropped. The financial condition of the order is to be considered further by the assembly. Many delegates are not satisfied with the statements submitted. and the general executive board will present a sworn statement, perhaps to-day. A disgruntled delegate yesterday claimed that the \$60,000 "home" in Philadelphia was not held in the name of the order, but that it had become the personal property of some of the officers. The matter, he said, would be called up for investigation before the close of the session.

Notes of the Assembly. The delegates from the South are complaining considerably because they have beretofore been slighted in distributing the offices. They have been promised recognition this year, and John C. Hook, representing D. A. 135, of Memphis, Tenn., has been put forward as a candidate for a member of the executive board. Mr. Hook is the best-known labor leader in the South, and has many friends in the assembly.

James Bartley, of Amsterdam, N. Y., vesterday sent a telegram to Mr. Powderly, in which he said: "In the interest of progress let me suggest and urge the adoption of one fair label for all fair products, differing only in name of industry. This should be followed by a business arrangement to secure an exchange of patronage between national trade districts through an exchange of label pledges, wherein each shail agree to reciprocate in giving preference to each

The committee ou grievances and appeals has had several sessions, and will probably te able to make a partial report to-day. The contest between the "Home Club" and "Anti-Home Club" factions of New York will be the first reported upon.

A movement is on foot to bring before the assembly the action of certain members in using the order for political purposes during the recent campaign. Somebody is going to be disciplined or there will be more dissatisfaction than there is now. There are many of Henry George's followers

in the assembly. REPUBLICANS STILL REJOICING.

An Enthusiastic Demonstration at Walton -Address by Dr. Leonard.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Walton, Nov. 15 .- The Republicans of Tipton township met at Walton, Wednesday night, to jollify over the election of Benjamin Harrison. The fact that this township gained fifty Republican votes over the vote of 1884 had a tendency to enthuse the Republicans, although hopelessly in the minority. Long before dark the streets were thronged with people who were ready to lend their voices in sending up a cheer of victory. The streets were ablaze with bonfires and the decorations were elaborate. The early part of the evening was occupied by a torch-light procession, blowing tin horns, whistles, and every device for making a noise. The procession stopped in front of the residence of W. H. Bishop, where a speakers' stand had been erected, and Dr. Leonard was introduced. The speaker's remarks were logical and sparkled with wit. He prefaced his remarks by an explanation to his Greenback friends as to why he was found this time on the Republican platform. He said he had true, genuine political repentance

At Plymouth.

and advised his friends to do as he had done.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal · PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.-Last evening the people came in from all parts of the county to witness and participate in the jollification over the victory won by the Républicans on Nov. 6. The crowd of people, numbering about two thousand, was entertained by one of the most brilliant displays of fire-works ever made in this city. The streets were also illuminated by bonfires and red lights, and enlivened with music by the band. After the display of fire-works was over a jubilee meeting was held in the opera-house, in which all who could get into the commodious hall participated. Speeches were made by many citizens, and songs were sung by the Marmont and Argos gles clubs. While jubilant and enthusiastic, the crowd was remarkable for good order and good feeling on both

At Mattoon, Ill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 15.-The Republicans wound up a jollification of a week's length by a grand parade and display of fire-works this evening. In the afternoon Hon. Charles Voris all honor to everyone who aided in the grand Republican victory, and was loudly cheered when he mentioned the name of Hon. J. G. Cannon for the position of Postmaster general in the coming administration. Hon. H. S. Clark was one of the speakers at night, and the joilification meeting was a lively one throughout, but Republicans have ample enthusiasm on hand to last for years.

In Dearborn County. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

LAWRENCEBURG, Nov. 15 .- The Republicans of Dearborn county have been jollyfying ever since the election of Harrison. Last Saturday night, at Gilford, Monday night at Aurora, and Wednesday at this place. The procession here was large, and consisted of people in wagons, carriages, on horseback and on foot, bearing torches and firing rockets and roman candles. It marched through the principal streets of the town, while the sidewalks were lined with a throng of people. The Republicans illuminated their houses from basement to garret. Everything passed with the utmost good nature, and not the slightest accident marred the universal hilarity.

A Democrat's State Pride.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Nov. 15 .- Even the Democrats in this city rejoice with the Republicans over the election of Harrison. On last Tuesday a Democrat hung out a large flag and a neighbor Democrat asked him why he did this, as "it was not his day." He replied that it was his day, because Harrison was as much his President as if he was a Republican, and he proposed to rejoice over this fact. He claimed that the jollifi cation was in honor of Harrison and he had a right to honor his President in the way he did.

At Cerro Gordo.

Special to the Indiarapolis Journes CERRO GORDO, Ill., Nov. 15 .- The Republicans of Cerro Gordo held their jubilee and ratification meeting to-night. There were all kinds of fantastic outfits, with bells, horns, and every conceivable instrument that would make a noise. A great bonfire was one of the features. It was twenty-five feet high and covered with tar. In this bonfire bandannas and campaign hats were burned. There was an immense crowd present to participate in the festivities.

At Somerset.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WABASH, Nov. 15 .- The Republicans of Somerset, this county, neld a jubilee to-night over the victory of last week. Several thousand people were present, visitors coming from Grant, Howard and Mismi counties. There was a grand procession and a great racket, which was centinued until a late hour.

At Salem. SALEM, Ind., Nov. 15 .- The Republicans of this place and vicinity commemorated the recent grand victory with a large torch-light procession. and grand display of fire-works. Quite a number of business houses and private residences were handsomely decorated, and a large crowd gathered upon the square to witness the fireworks display.

At Champaign,

special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 15 .- The Republican ratification meeting here, to-night, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the campaign. Congressman J. G. Cannon, Hon. F. M. Wright, C. C. Staley, G. F. Beardsley and others delivered addresses.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Another Accident at Kouts, in Which One Man Is Killed and Several Injured.

A Dispute About Lumber Leads to a Charge of Grand Larceny-Theiving Propensities of a Brakeman-Insanity from Overstudy.

INDIANA.

Kouts the Scene of Another Railroad Wreck, but Not So Fatal as the Former One. CHICAGO, Nov. 15 .- A construction-train was wrecked on the Panhandle road near Kouts. Ind., yesterday. It consisted of a caboose and two cars, and carried seventy men. The train was backing at a high rate of speed, when a drove of cattle rushed on the track at a crossing. Three of them were caught by the wheels. The tender, engine and caboose, containing the men. and one car, were all thrown from the track down an embankment. Some of the men were imprisoned under the wreckage, and nine were taken out of the wreck helpless. One, an unmarried young Irishman residing at Winamac, Ind., was dead when carried out. His name was not learned. Physicians reached the scene from Crown Point within an hour. It is believed the sufferers will all recover.

A Misunderstanding About Lumber. mecial to the Indianapotts Journet

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Nov. 15 .- An attorney arrived in this city, this morning, with a warrant for the arrest of Wm. H. Lucas, of Waynetown, upon the charge of grand larceny. At one time Lucas & Clodfetter were engaged in the lumber business, and sold a quantity of lumber to the St. Louis Box Company, the same to be delivered on board the cars. Before the lumber was delivered the firm became embarrassed, and an assignee was appointed to close up the affairs of the firm. The lumber in dispute was sold to F. M. Lucas, and it was hauled to the station, where it remained for some time. Then W. H. Lucas, as agent for F. M. Lucas, sold the lumber to a Louisville firm. It seems from the facts in the case that F. M. Lucas had a right to sell the lumber to any person or firm, and therefore nothing can be done with W. H. Lucas when he was acting as agent for the owner of the lumber.

The Question of Lillie Browa's Marriage.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.-It begins to look more and more as though the marriage of Lillie Brown to James Morris, which she claimed to her death and he still claims, was performed at Eaton, O., was a mock marriage. But there is no evidence that the medicine (poison) she took or the operation performed, which she said Morris had no hand in, was his work. It will be settled by to-morrow whether there was a

Indian Skeletons Unearthed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal COLUMBUS, Nov. 15.-A few days ago a rare discovery was made near the little village of Courtland, south of here. Some parties were digging in a sand-bank, when several skeletons were unearthed. Investigation showed them to be those of Indians, who were buried there many years ago. The skeletons have been preserved as valuable relics.

Charged with Horse.Stealing.

special to the Indianapolis Journal LEBANON, Nov. 15. - Joseph Stewart, a young man from near Kirklin, was arrested and brought here, to-day, charged with stealing a horse from Joel Cash, a few months ago. A preliminary examination was held before Mayor Pierce, and the accused bound over to the Circuit Court in \$500. The evidence against Stewart is very strong.

Young Lady Knocked Down and Robbed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Nov. 15 .- Mrs. Lizzie Hokes, of Leon, Mich., was knocked down on North Clinton street and robbed of \$32 by Thomas J. Elliott. The latter is a desperate character, and was pursued and arrested at the muzzle of a re-

Minor Notes.

volver. The money was recovered.

Beecher Flora, a citizen of Hartsville, Bartholomew county, was assaulted a few days ago by a man named Botorff, and received a serious stab in the abdomen which, it is thought, will prove fatal. Botorff has escaped arrest. About two weeks ago Freddie Hodapp, twelve-year-old boy, whose parents live south of here a few miles, mysteriously disappeared from his home. No clew has been obtained as to his whereabouts, and it is thought he has been kid-

A sensation has been created at Taylorsville, in the northern part of Bartholomew county, by the arrest, last evening, of W. J. Griffith, a teacher in the public schools, upon the charge of assualting one of his pupils who refused to obey his commands.

Among the numerous improvements that have been made in Columbus during the past few months is a new electric fire-alarm system, which was finished being put in yesterday. It will be given a trial this afternoon, and its working promises to be very satisfactory.

The Citizens' Street-railway Company of Eikhart has been granted a franchise to put in an electric street railway, to take the place of the horse-and-mule system now in use. The change will be made at once, and when established will be the second electric street railway in the

A German baker at Noblesville paid the penalty. yesterday, of placing too much confidence in Mr. Cleveland's election. He was compelled to wheel Mr. Charles Mitchell all over the city in a profusely-decorated barrow, preceded by a drum corps, much to the amusement of the greater portion of the city's population.

Johnny Cannon, of Union City, aged twelve years, played "hookey" from school on Wednes-day afternoon, and in attempting to board a moving train, was thrown off, with his right foot across the rail. The wheel passed over it, crushing it so severely as to necessitate amputation, which was done at the instep. He is likely

to recover.

About ten days ago J. L. Scott, of College Corner, Union county, was approached by a stranger who offered to trade 750 acres of land in Painter county, Kentucky, for Mr. Scott's printing office, valued at \$2,000. The offer suited him and he went to Kentucky to see the land. but found that it did not exist. Upon his return home he found the stranger had boxed up his office and shipped it to Flors, Ill., and now Mr. Scott is hunting him with a warrant and a requisition.

ILLINOIS.

A Railroad Brakeman Who Seems to Have a Penchant for Taking Everything in Sight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MARSHALL, Nov. 15 .- Joe Hamond, a brakeman on the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago line. was arrested to-day for stealing a valuable watch from a fellow-brakeman. He was found to have also broken into the depot here and cleaned out the money-drawer, and is also wanted in Danville for two or three burglaries. He seems to be a professional burglar, and will have several charges to answer after the Clark county authorities get through with him.

Seven-Year-Old Boy Becomes Insane. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

MARSHALL, Nov. 15 .- Little David Kellar, of Johnson township, was taken to the Kankakee Insane Asylum, yesterday, by the sheriff. He is only seven years old, and is the youngest insaue person ever brought before a jury in this county. He was an unusually bright little fellow and was therefore pushed ahead in study too fast, with the sad result of losing his mind. He has been confined in jail here several weeks, awaiting a vacancy in the asylum, being too viclent to go unrestrained.

Rights of Cities to Levy Taxes. OTTAWA, Nov. 15 .- Among opinions banded

down by the Supreme Court to-day is one of interest to insurance companies. In 1886 the City Council of Chicago passed an ordinance assessing a tax of 2 per cent upon the gross premiama received by all insurance companies doing business, the sums thus realized to go toward the maintenance of the city fire department. A test case to decide the legality of the ordinance was carried to the Supreme Court, which, in the opinion filed to-day, decides against the city, holding that the city has no police powers in the matter.

Is He the Whitechapel Murderer? ELGIN, Nov. 15. - Seven or eight years ago a man named George Hutchinson, an inmate of the asylum here, was very handy with his

place, and, it is said, murdered a disreputable woman in Chicago, mutilating her body in a way similar to the Whitechapel cases. He was returned to Kankakee, but afterward escaped and has been at large three or four years.

Elopement and Supposed Marriage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, Nov. 15 .- A sensational elopement occurred at Redmon, eight miles west of here, last evening, and consequently that little town has something more than election news to discuss. Miss Minnie Gordon, daughter of the wealthiest merchant in the place, was to have been married to-day to a young farmer named Cryder, but another suitor, F. L. Sampson, planned an elopement, and Mr. Sampson and Miss Gordon left on the Midland evening train, and they have not been located as yet, but the supposition is that they are married.

Conference of Christian Churches.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MONTICELLO, Nov. 15 .- The first annual conference of all the Christian churches in the Fourteenth congressional district convened, today, at the Christian Church at Farmer City. Elder G. M. Good, ot Normal; Elder N. S. Haynes, of Peoria; Ray. J. H. Gilleland, of Bloomington, and Mrs. Christian, of Chicago, delivered addresses before the conference. The object is to perfect a more thorough work among the churches and to shed the gospel in destitute

Brief Mention. Dr. Thomas Worthington, aged eighty, died at Pittsfield on Tuesday night. T. L. Ried was convicted of bigamy at Olney,

on Wednesday, and sentenced to two years is

the penitentiary. The house of John Killen, near Lemont, was entered by burglars on Wednesday, who secured a great deal of plunder. John Schneider, of Galena, choked to death on

Wednesday by getting a piece of meat into his windpipe while eating his lunch. He died in great agony. John Allen, a farmer residing near East Saginaw, Mich., was fatatally shot, yesterday, by Ralph Stewart. The shooting was the out

come of a quarrel over a division of crops. Mrs. M. L. Rawson, of Chicago, called on Governor Oglesby, at Springfield on Wednesday, with a petition for the pardon of her son, who is in prison at Joliet for shooting banker Raw-

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday, four miles from Bay City, Mich. with his throat cut and a razor lying close by. Whether he committed suicide or was murdered

The village of Plainfield was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday. Everett's Bank, Funk's warehouse, Austin & Higgins's machineshop and several other smaller buildings were consumed. The loss was about \$30,000. The Knox county grand jury yesterday re-

turned indictments charging George Clark, Geo. Moiley, John Bauerrisen and J. D. Bowles with conspiracy under the Merritt act, to destroy Chicago, Burlington & Quincy property with dynamite. Unknown persons, during recent political

meetings, burned nearly fifty horses at Taylorville so badly with sulphuric acid that five have died and many are unsightly objects. Dr. Reid, assistant State Veterinarian, has been called to treat the animals. Several sudden deaths have occurred in Warsaw in the past two or three days. Mrs. B.

Brown, aged seventy, died last night. She was an old and well-known settler. A railroad coutractor named A. Goldsmith, of Kansas City. Mo., died suddenly Monday, having complained of a severe pain in his head. Theodore Fredericks, of Rocky Run, a well-known farmer, also died Monday.

MONEY FOR IRELAND.

The Tory Leader Announces that He Will Ask an Appropriation of £5,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 15. - In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Smith, government leader, intimated that in order to shorten the winter session several measures would be abandoned. These would include the the tithes bill, the Irish drainage bill, and the bill for the creation of a Minister of Agriculture. He stated that the government proposed to ask the House to vote £5,000,000 for the extension of the Ashbourne act. [Cheers from the government benches and counter-cheers from the opposition.] Mr. Smith, continuing, said a bill providing for this vote would be introduced in the House on Monday next. It would consist of one clause only, and would be debated daily until a decision upon it had been reached. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Monday, when the motion was made, he would, if the pro-

posal meant an addition of £5,000,000 to the £5,000,000 already spent, move an alternative to the effect that the House should proceed to deal with the question of arrears, and apply to Ireland the principle already applied with such great advantage in the case of the Scotch crofters. [Liberal applause.]

Italy's Penal Code and the Clergy.

Rome, Nov. 15 .- In the Senate, to-day, the Minister of Justice Signor Zanardelli, replying to hostile criticisms of certain articles of the penal code, contended that similar articles dealing with the clergy were contained in the codes of almost all the European states. Greater liberty, he said, would be assured to the clergy in the discharge of their religious duties. The provisions for the punishment of priests refusing their services had been abolished; but continued conspiracy against the unity and integrity of the country could not be tolerated. The clauses on this subject must be retained. To modify them as with an intention to abandon them, after the agitation which the clergy had promoted, would be inconsistent with the government's position, which was supported by a large majority of each house of Parlia-

Premier Crispi, in a speech defending the public-safety bill, raised the ire of the Conservatives by declaring that public almshouses would, if necessary, be supported by funds of religious associations whose revenues were habitually devoted to non-religious celebrations. A majority of the members approved the Premier's sucgestion.

American Politics and the Roman Church. LONDON, Nov. 15 .- The Daily News correspondent at Rome says: "The change in the presidency of the United States will in no wise have any influence on the personal relations with the American government of the Roman clergy. President Cleveland is much attached to Cardinal Gibbons. President-elect Harrison is a devoted friend of Bishop Chatard, of Vincennes, who, although lacking the political influence of Cardinal Gibbons, is very popular with Catholics. Mr. Blaine lays the greatest stress on being popular with the Catholic clergy, and he has ties of friendship with American priests here."

A Tangle in Spanish Politics. MADRID, Nov. 15 .- Senor Pi y Margall, the leader of the federal group, has sent a circular to the various committees of his party informing them of the failure of his efforts to bring about a coalition between the Federalists and Progressive Republicans. He says that Senor Zorilla, the leader of the Progressive Republic ans, had opposed the idea of a written basis of

fased to accept. Preparing to Receive Frederick's Widow. LONDON, Nov. 15 .- The Prince of Wales has gone on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and leaves Port Victoria at daybreak for Flushing, where he will receive the dowager Empress Victoria, Queen Victoria, Princess Beatrice, Prince and Princess Christian and Count Von Hatsfeldt, the German embassador,

action which should be made public, but had

expressed willingness to enter into a secret ar-

rangement. This proposal Senor Margall re-

Government Arms Factory Burned.

Port Victoria on Monday.

will receive the ex-Empress on her arrival at

Paris, Nov. 15 .- The government works for the manufacture of small arms, at Chatellerault, in the department of Vienne, have been destroyed by fire. This will necessitate the suspension for a time of the manufacture of the Lebel rifle. The fire is believed to have been due to an accident. The loss is placed at 1,000,-000 francs. There were no fatalities.

John Bright's Illness. BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 15 .-- Mr. Bright has had a

serious relapse. His sons have arrived from London. A bulletin issued this evening says his condition has slightly improved. A doctor summoned from Liverpool takes a hopeful view Another Rescript About Boycotting.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15. - The Irish bishops have received another papal rescript. It orders them to actively execute the former rescript, which instructs them to denounce the plan of camknife and delighted to visit the hospital slaugh-ter-house, making many peculiar toys from bones. After escaping from Elgin he was capt-ured at Kaukakee. He escaped from that



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

must oppose with all the means in their power. The bishops will probably hold a conference before reading the Pope's rescript to their flocks.

Foreign Notes. Fifteen workmen in the Noyant quarries, at Segre, France, have been buried by a landslide. A statement issued by the French Board of Trade shows an increase in imports during October of 14,152,000 francs, and in exports of 14,536,000 francs.

BIG RAILWAY LAW SUIT.

A Case Involving Several Millions of Money and an Application for a Receiver.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The trial of the suit of

David H. Gould, as owner of 100 shares of the Ohio Central Railroad Company, and representing other stockholders, against George I. Seney. Samuel Shethar, the Metropolitan National Bank and the Ohio Central Railroad Company, occupied the attention of Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, special term, to-day. The action is for an accounting and a receiver, involves several millions of dollars, and grows out of transactions of a railroad syndicate. In the summer of 1881 the Ohio Central, the Atlantic & Northwestern, and the Richmond & Allegheny railroad companies decided to operate a railroad under the title of the "River Division." This road was to be operated between Toledo and Richmond, with a bridge over the Ohio river. For this purpose \$5,000,000 was to be subscribed, of which the Ohio Central was to furnish \$2,400,000, the Atlantic & Northwestern \$600,000 and the Richmond & Allegheny \$2,000,000. It was agreed that the stockholders were to have the first opportunity to subscribe. The Richmond & Allegheny company, however, did not participate in the consolidation. The entire \$5,000,000 was collected by Messrs. Seney and Shethar, president and director, respectively, of the Metropolitan Bank, who were appointed a committee for that purpose. By September, 1882, securities which were to be a first lien on the road were to be given the subscribers. Mr. Gould complains that \$2,000,000 of the fund has been misappropriated by them, and they failed to account for the money. He also charges that without any authority they loaned \$1,250,000 to the Richmond & Allegheny, which was then in the hands of a receiver and financially embarrassed, and accept collateral \$2,000,000 of company's bonds. Shethar was a director in the road. Another allegation is that the committee loaned \$500,000 to the Ohio Central, in which Seney was interested financially and as a director when that road was in a receiver's hands. All of these transactions were carried on through the Metropolitan Bank. Neither the division nor bridge was finished, and the road was useless. The complaint charges that the committee acted in bad faith, and that they used illegally about \$2,000,000 of the funds. Besides praying for a receiver and an accounting, an injunction is asked for restraining the defendants from using the Richmond & Allegheny collateral . The defendants deny the charges of bad faith and fraud, and assert that the work was not finished for the reason that the funds were entirely inadequate. A settlement, however, was made with the Ohio Central, by which they surrendered the road, and secured a complete release from all obligations. They also deny that they were appointed for the purposes set up by the

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

ladications. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

For Indiana-Colder; fair, preceded by rain in southern portion; northerly winds. For Ohio-Light rains on Friday, followed by

clearing, colder weather; colder and fair on Saturday; northwesterly winds. For Lower Michigan-Light snow, followed by colder; fair; northwesterly winds. For Upper Michigan-Fair; a slight rise in temperature; southwesterly winds. For Wisconsin-Fair; colder in southeast portion; slowly rising temperature in northwest portion; warmer on Saturday; westerly winds. For Illinois-Colder; fair, preceded by light

Local Weather Report.

local snows; northerly winds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Pres 7 A. M... 29.96 49 81 S'east Cloudy. .03 2 P. M... 29.87 55 94 Swest Lt rain. .10 7 P. M... 29.95 48 96 Nwest Lt. rain. .10 Maximum thermometer, 56; minimum thermometer, 48.
Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 15.

Mean.... Departure from normal.

Total excess or deficiency since Nov. 1 Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-877 General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS. Nov. 15-7 P. M.

Bar- Thermometer. Pre-Station. ter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n New York city... 29.66 52 50 56 .04 Cloudy Buffaio, N. Y.... 29.76 50 50 54 Fair. Philadelphia, Pa.. 29.76 54 50 60 .02 Cloudy Pittsburg. Pa... 29.80 54 46 60 .02 Cloudy Washington, D.C. 29.84 54 52 58 .04 Cloudy 68 .04 Clear. 72 Clear. 68 .04 Clear.

Charleston, S. C. 30.02 62 58 68 T Cloudy Atlanta, Ga. ... 30.02 54 50 60 .08 Clear. Jacksonville, Fla. 30.08 64 Pensacola, Fla... 30.04 64 62 Montgomery, Ala 30.02 62 56 Vicksburg, Miss... 30.08 58 54 Montgomery, Als 30.02 62 Vicksburg, Miss. 30.08 58 New Orleans, La. 30.08 64 Little Rock, Ark. 30.06 60 Galveston, Tex. 30.10 64 54 64 Cloudy 56 68 Clear. 50 72 Clear. San Antonio, Tex 30.08 64 50 72 Clear.

Memphis, Tenn.. 30.04 58 56 58 .02 Clouda

Nashville, Tenn.. 29.96 56 46 60 .46 Rain.

Louisville, Ky.... 29.92 56 50 62 .02 Rain. Indianapolis, Ind. 29.94 48 48 56 .10 Rain. Cincinnati, O..... 29.88 58 Cleveland, O..... 29.80 Cleveland, O.... 29.80 56 Toledo, O.... 29.82 52 Marquette, Mich. 29.96 22 56 .01 Cloudy S. Ste. Marie, Mich 29.84 34 34 34 .08 Cloudy 46 .01 Cloudy Morehead, Minn., 30.08 T Fair. St. Vincent, Minn 30.06 Daveuport, Ia... 30.26 Davenport, Ia.... 30.26 30 30 Dubuque, Ia..... 30.16 30 30 Des Moines, Ia... 30.16 30 30 30 Pair.

Des Moines, Ia... 30.28 16 16 24 .01 Clear.

St. Louis, Mo... 30.10 42 42 52 .01 Cloudy

Kansas City, Mo. 30.24 34 34 40 Cloudy

Pt. Sill, Ind. T... 30.06 58 56 68 Cloudy

Dodge City, Kan. 30.30 24 24 40 .02 Cloudy

Omaha, Neb 30.34 24 24 34 Cloudy

North Platte, Neb 30.32 24 20 26 Cloudy

Valenting Neb P. Arthur's L'd'g
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T 30.10 14 0 26 T Fair.
Ft. As'nah'ne, M.T 30.26 26 -4 26 Fair.
Helena, M. T. 30.42 8 2 12 Clear.
Boise City, I. T. 30.20 34 26 38 Cloudy
Chevenne, W. T. 30.26 18 14 42 01 Snow.
Ft. M'Kn'ny, W.T.
Denver, Col. 30.24 24 18 26 01 Clear.
Pueblo, Col. 30.22 26 26 36 Clear.
Santa Fe, N. M. 30.08 44 52 52 Cloudy
Salt Lake City 30.04 42 40 44 Cloudy
Ft. Washakie, Wy 30.26 20 14 30 Clear.

T-Trace of precipitation